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The PRACTICE of SALIVATING Vindicated, &c.

THE PRACTICE OF SALIVATING Vindicated:

In ANSWER to Dr. *Willoughby*'s Tranſlation of Monſ. *Chicoyneau*'s Pamphlet againſt

MERCURIAL Salivations.

In which

The Antivenereal Vertue of MERCURY is prov'd to depend on *Salival Evacuations*, &c.

WITH

The true Method of applying MERCURY, ſo as to obtain its full Force, and a thorough Cure, in all Venereal Caſes.

The whole ſupported from Experience and Authority, both Ancient and Modern.

By *J. C.* M. D.

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Price 1 *s.*

A

PREFACE

TO THE

READER.

HAving ſeen a Plauſible Advertiſement of Monſieur Chicoyneau's Pamphlet, decrying a Salivation in the Ve-

Venereal Diſeaſe, as a torturing, prejudicial, uſeleſs, and dangerous Method of Cure; the Boldneſs of the Aſſertion, and Promiſes of gaining the Point by an eaſier way, tempted me, as doubtleſs it has Others, to purchaſe it; which when I had, and peruſed it, I was very ſenſible of the Impoſition of the Author and Tranſlator. For my own part, I ſincerely declare it always raiſes an Indignation in me, to find Men aim at introducing Dangerous and Dubious

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Methods, in which Mens Lives *are ſo nearly concern'd, with ſo much Confidence; and as ſuch who profeſs Phyſick muſt know the Weakneſs of the Method propos'd, ſo it is reaſonable the World ſhould be appriz'd of it likewiſe, that they may not be wretchedly deceiv'd by ſuch Pretenſions. It is not barely* Reaſon *only, but* Experience *alſo, which I oppoſe to the Author; I believe it yet more convincing to let this Gentleman know, that I will undertake to Cure by* Sali-

vation

vation *those he dismisses as Incurable by* Friction *without it. And this is what I judge proper to precede the following Discourse by way of Preface.*

The

The Practice of Salivating *Vindicated*, &c.

SIR,

HAving read your Tranſlation of *Chicoyneau*'s Pamphlet, it ſurpriz'd me to find ſo Great a Man as this *French-man* ſhou'd be, advancing an Imperfect (and I may ſay reviving an Ancient) Practice, and both of you preſſing ſo very hard for its being *recall'd*. That it was an Obſolete Practice, is very plain from *Ballon*, reciting a Story of a young Man cured by Unction, without procuring a Salivation, of *Ulcers* otherwiſe incurable: It does not appear however that this Author prefer'd it to a Salivation, tho' he look'd upon it as a *Succedaneum to* that

grand Cure; You therefore, Sir, are under a great Miſtake, to give up *Chicoyneau* as the Introducer of this Practice; and it is either a Miſtake or Vanity in your Author to arrogate it to himſelf; or, ſhall I ſay, he has not revolv'd the Writings of the Ancients, or at leaſt hopes his Readers have not: Be this as it will, before I begin to open my private Thoughts on this matter, I muſt take the Liberty of animadverting upon your *Grand Air* you give your ſelf in the Preface to the Book. Sir, tho' I ha'n't the Honour to be a Member of the Learned Corporation of Phyſicians in Town, I believe, without any Flattery to the Members of it, or any Diminution to Foreign Univerſities, there is not a Collection of more Learned, or more Able Men upon the Globe, than in that College, whoſe Members you treat with ſuch Contempt: And when I place *Foreigners* in the Compariſon, it may very juſtly be reputed as an Honour

nour done them; for Teſtimony of which I appeal to themſelves. Therefore what Credit can a Tranſlator of a Pamphlet gain by reflecting on that Body, the meaneſt of which is an Over-match for him?

If ever you have been in *France*, you have profited little by converſing with the Inhabitants; they are a polite, civil, eaſie, good-natur'd People: You, Sir, fall upon Mankind as Lions heretofore in Amphitheatres: Why are Men of Parts to be banter'd as Old Women? Becauſe you cou'd wiſh they were ſo! Why are ſome of that Body reviled, as not entering into fruitleſs and (for ought I know wicked) Meaſures? Becauſe you would have the World look upon your *ipſe dixit* as a Sanction! The Herd may run in for the ſake of Novelty, but perhaps nothing concluſive can be affirm'd as yet. I can't but acknowledge I have ſuffer'd my ſelf to be hurried too far out of my Road; but, Sir, you have given

me Handle enough for a ſmall Rebuke.

Beſides an Unmannerly Reflection upon ſome of the Bright Men, you have at once made over to the *Surgeons* a Title of Superior Knowledge from the *Phyſicians*. Who entitul'd you to this Power of Diſpoſal? Are the Phyſicians then no Judges in the Knowledge of the Operations of Medicines? Have they never experienc'd how to Salivate? Can they not tell how far the Strength of a Patient will bear him out in a Salivation, as well as a Surgeon? Are they all ignorant of the Oeconomy? Surely, Sir, it is not an Ebb-Tide with the Faculty: Perhaps this Concluſion is the bare Effect of your own Incapacity only; and it appears ſo much more to be the Caſe, ſince you calmly reſign your own Title, and conclude too largely, as if your own Caſe were every one's: But what ſort of Logick is this, I pray? No other than the following, *viz.* "I know

" know nothing of a Salivation, there-
" fore no Phyſician does. I beg of you, Sir, what Conceſſions you grant of this kind, you will, the next Tranſlation you go about, give the World to underſtand that they are ſpoke with reference to your ſelf. For my own part, I eaſily give in to grant the Surgeons a Competency of Knowledge in the Animal Oeconomy, but then I muſt not ſay they are in any Point ſuperior to the Phyſician: Conſider the Difference of Education; the many Opportunities the Phyſicians have which the Surgeons are unacquainted with; the early Application to that Buſineſs, gives the Phyſicians a Turn very rarely met with in the Perſons educated in ſo low a Life as an Apprenticeſhip: The Art of Reaſoning in the latter is purely natural; in the Phyſician, the natural is improv'd by the artificial: So that if we ſuppoſe two Perſons by Nature equally judicious, the artificial join'd to the natu-

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ral will far exceed a Genius barely natural.

Tho' ſome Ages have produc'd Prodigies, what would thoſe Men have been, had their Parts been model'd by Art, but ANGELS! Sir, miſtake me not, I believe no Surgeons in the World outdo the preſent Sett; but I alſo believe no Phyſicians in the whole World equal ours. The former may be granted to have all the Natural Endowments their Profeſſion requires of them; but, Muſt we deny the Gentlemen of the Faculty their due Privileges? Are they not vers'd in the Arts of Languages, Perſwaſion, Reaſoning, natural Phœnomena, Anatomy, Chymiſtry, *Materia Medica*, Practice, and all the bright Accompliſhments Men can be inſtructed in? What then ſhall we ſay, but that it is reſigning their Right, to give a Point of Knowledge up to their younger Brethren? They can't do this in Juſtice to themſelves; and I know the Mo-

Modeſty of the Surgeons too much, to think they would ever aim at any thing of this kind.

What other Concluſion then can I draw, but that the Tranſlator of *Chicoyneau*'s Pamphlet is rudely preſumptious?

Perhaps I have dwelt too long upon the *Innuendo's* of this Gentleman, but then the Reader muſt conſider, I have only made a gentle Return for the Mal-treatment of Great Men: And now for the Work.

I ſhall frankly confeſs how far ſuch a Practice may be encourag'd; I can't diſcommend the prudent Uſe of *Mercury* given internally, without deſigning to raiſe a Salivation; it has often produc'd Effects I could hardly have hoped for; Inſtances of this ſort need not be far fetch'd, they are experienc'd every Day through this grand Metropolis; I hope my Reader will give credit to the Aſſertion, becauſe it may not

not be convenient to recite Examples: I have taken off Venereal Pains, Eruptions, Phymoſes, and Gonorrhœa's by adminiſtring a very ſmall quantity of *Mercurius dulcis* Morning and Evening in a Bolus, or a Pill along with a draught of the Decoction of *Guaiacum* warm'd, ſuffering the Patient to go abroad, and having a regard to its Effects; as alſo by giving a Doſe of a Purgative once or twice a Week, and continuing this Courſe for ſix or eight Weeks. It is a conſtant and approv'd Method, when Salivations decline, and that Nodes lift up their Heads, as they often do, to anoint with Mercurials, and give gentle Catharticks, before they will diſappear; ſo that there is no need of recommending a Practice that has been uſed for ſo long a tract of Time: But that this Practice ſhou'd be cry'd up as better than a Salivation for Venereal Taints, is neither an intelligible nor an approv'd Practice.

Firſt, I think the whole Body of Phyſick agree, it is not convenient that Metal ſhou'd lodge in our Veins; for which, I conceive, many Reaſons may be aſſign'd; among the principal, the difference of Gravity between our Fluids and Mercury is a Reaſon not to be deny'd; for as it is thirteen times heavier than the Blood, it will be apt, upon any ſmall occaſion, to ſubſide into ſome minute Corner; and Who knows the Conſequence of ſuch a Procedure? The Learned Dr. *Mead* gives us a plain Inſtance of this ſort in his Book of *Poiſons*: "I have ſeen "(ſays he) two Ounces of it given "every Day for one and twenty Days "together, without any Inconvenience "at all; but found once ſome quanti-"ty of it in the *Perinæum* of a Sub-"ject I took from the Gallows for a "Diſſection, whoſe rotten Bones quick-"ly diſcover'd what Diſeaſe it was, "had requir'd the Uſe of it, and that "I ſuppoſe *chiefly by Unction*, without

"any Marks of Corrosion where it "lodg'd. But this is not all, it must be allow'd me, that no Extravasation happens without rending the Vessels; as therefore the Blood can't long suspend it, so neither can the Vessels bear its weight; they are flexile, and yield by force to any greater *Pondus* than their Coats can resist. The very Bones themselves are broken by its weight, as Authors do testifie: Wherefore I think it a Lawful, because an Experienc'd Conclusion, that Mercury shou'd not lodge long in the Blood: To confirm this Sentiment, it must be observ'd, that Mercury given in any quantity will impregnate the Blood so, that its Particles will be nearly placed to each other, and this is the main Reason why it runs together in clusters; and tho' singly it might not break a Vessel, yet then no Vessel, nor even a Bone, can stand the shock it gives.

How

How inconsiderate then, and how dangerous a Practice is that which advises *Unction*, and makes no provision against the so demonstrable Inconveniences ensuing from the Use of the Remedy; which in this sense may properly be esteem'd a Remedy which wants a Remedy, or, in plain terms, a Disease which always wants to be Reliev'd!

And in fact that Surgeon or Physician who makes no Provision against Mercury given without procuring a Salivation, is justly deem'd in our Climate to be either *Negligent*, or, to say more truly, *Ignorant*: However, nothing is more common than this Complaint, because nothing is more frequent than to meet with Patients who have been ill handled by Pretenders to Physick; they deal in Mercury unmercifully; they give it with a plentiful hand; they make no difference in Constitutions; it is given, it is retain'd, it breaks, tears, and rends all;

the Taker knows not why he ſhou'd grow worſe, and the Giver does not know to mend his hand; ſo that the Conſtitution and Pocket ſink together.

I ſpeak upon Experience, and I meet with Caſes of this nature daily, therefore I defie either *Chicoyneau* or his Tranſlator to bring any Experience to confront me; I ſay *Mercury* muſt not lodge within, as ſoon as it has perform'd its Office, it muſt be thrown out again; it is an indigeſtable Body, it is not more natural to our Blood than the Poiſon it corrects, and yet it is a neceſſary Alterative, or, I think I may ſay, a Specifick Alterant, and ſo may be term'd a neceſſary Evil. I know that ſome Phyſicians believe its main Vertue conſiſts in its Evacuating Quality, ſo Dr. *Springel*, *Aph.* 14. *on the Pox*, ſays, '*Mercury* and the ſeveral *Indian* Roots, 'Woods, &c. do not cure the Pox by 'a Specifick Vertue, but by evacuating,

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'exſiccating the Glands of the Body in 'which chiefly the Venereal Venom is 'contain'd; and *Aph.* 15, the Pox being 'a Venom which chiefly occupies the 'Glands, hence that Medicine which 'works moſt upon the Glands, is beſt; 'therefore *Mercury* making a Salivation, 'and by emptying the Glands of their 'Lympha, together with the Venereal 'Matter, of which the Lympha is a 'Vehicle, is moſt beneficial; and *Aph.* '16, a Confirm'd Pox cannot be cur'd 'by any thing, but by a Salivation, and 'even not by that ſometimes.

This Effect *Mercury* has, when rightly adminiſter'd by way of Salivation, and is the only Cure, as the ingenious Author before-mention'd has juſtly obſerv'd, for the Pox when all other Means have fail'd; as alſo in ſtubborn Rheumatiſms, ſome Gouts, and even in the Stone it ſelf; for a kind Salivation opens all Obſtructions of the ſmall Veſſels, cleanſes their Inſides from the foulneſs that cleaves to them,

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purifies the Blood, and breaks its Saline Impurities, and carries off the very Seeds of most Chronick Distempers, and restores the whole Fabrick from a declining State, to a brisk, lively, and healthy Disposition; and this it does by discharging the peccant Humours by the Glands along with the *Mercury* it self. How then can Friction do this, when its whole Weight is suppos'd to produce its Effects by being retain'd in the Blood?

You need only plunge an *Areometer* into the *Saliva* of a Person before a Flux, or when he is Fluxing, to know the difference of Gravity in it before, and after the Blood is impregnated with *Mercury*; or if you please, let this be done at the beginning and decline of a Salivation; it will appear to the Curious how heavy this Fluid is when the *Mercury* is harbour'd within us, in Comparison to its Weight when in the decline of a Salivation. From whence it seems a Demonstration,

on, that if it has not already ſettled ſomewhere, it will endanger a Rupture of the Capillary Veſſels, and put the Body under a very ill State, if it lodges within us for any time; ſo that Conſequences which may not appear for Years after, are to be dreaded from this uncommon Load: As I often meet with this Caſe in the Courſe of my Practice, I never wonder at the Events, when I am told how much *Mercury* they have taken, and how ſmall Proviſion has been made for expelling it. From hence it is that *Pains* are often obſerv'd near ſome Bones, either becauſe the *Mercury* lodges there, or becauſe it is converted into a Corroſive Subſtance from the mixture with ſome ſharp and diſſolving Salts it meets with in the Courſe of the Circulation, and fixes upon an Extreme Part. From hence happen Apoplexies, which ariſe from no other Cauſe than the Weight of the *Mercury* having broke the tender Veſſels of the Brain, and

cauſing

cauſing a full Stop to the Blood in that Part, as appears upon Diſſections. From hence come Palſies, which only differ from Apoplexies in degrees, and are as ſurely deriv'd from the Weight of the *Mercury*, or its being turn'd obſtructive: Hence *Aſthma's* of the worſt kind, from the Lungs obſtructed in their Chanels, from the Blood being become a *Coagulum*, from the Salt's joining in with the *Mercury*, and coagulating it as does *Sublimate*. Hence *Deliriums*, from the *Mercury*'s Weight driving the Blood and Spirits furiouſly on, and cauſing an irregular Influx and Diſtribution. Hence *Deafneſs*, from the Nerves being broke aſunder or obſtructed; and hence *Death* from the ſame Cauſes ſubſiſting in an Intenſe Degree. The other Symptoms left unmention'd, are Swellings in the Throat and Face, Suffocations, *&c.* ariſe from a Plenitude rais'd by the *Mercury*. Now as *Mercury* acts by its Weight, and by its *acquir'd Properties*, whe-

whether by turning Aſtringent, or (what is worſe) by turning Corroſive, the Danger ariſing upon the Uſe of it, muſt be pretty certain; and in fact, few take it from indiſcreet Hands without a ſenſible Prejudice, which is either ſudden or ſlow, according to the Diſpoſition of the Perſon in whom it lodges: Thus far is certain, and I remember ſome (perfectly ſound and free from all Suſpicion of the Venereal Diſeaſe) who, upon taking a Mercurial Purge, which had not its proper Effect by reaſon of Cold caught upon taking, got a Pain upon a Bone, which never left the Part till that Spot was turn'd *Carious*, and was recover'd by opening. I wiſh this were the only Inſtance I could mention on this ſcore, but we meet with deplorable Caſes daily, which ſpring from the ſame Fountain.

So that to endeavour to fix a dangerous Practice, as a Standard to the World, is aiming at the Deſtruction

of the Unwary. I think I need not fear either the Phyſicians or the Surgeons giving in to this Practice, they are better appriz'd of the Effects of *Mercury*, than I need to inform them; but as the World is curious, they will be peeping into the Diſputes amongſt us; and as People are apt to follow the ſhorteſt and eaſieſt Methods, when they are recommended as the ſafeſt, I write this for no other end than to undeceive them, that they may not pay too dear for following Novelties. If we ſhould run into this Method, the Hoſpitals would be fill'd with *Blind* and *Lame*, and ſuch Objects as would perhaps puzzle the Phyſicians and Surgeons attending them, how to begin to relieve them. The beſt Reaſon which can be given for ſuch a Practice, would be, that it would rid our Pariſhes of their Burthens, by leſſening the Poors Tax; but alas, what a Scene of Deſtruction ſhould we be Spectators of!

So

So that, Sir, if our Engliſh Travellers have no other Views in repairing to *Montpellier*, than to be rubbed with Six-penny-worth of Quickſilver, and take up with Confinement; two or three hundred Pounds given for theſe Favours is ſuch *bon Marchée* as we generally have from the *French*; and then their Practice (as well as their Goods) ought to be reckon'd *Contraband*. But I fear you miſtake the Grounds of our Travelling thither, and you muſt give me Leave to undeceive you on this Point; I am ſorry to find you ſo little acquainted with Phyſick, as to give the World no better Reaſon for our Journeys to that diſtant Climate.

You muſt know then that *Montpellier* ſtands in a fine Soil, high, dry, and wholſome; the Air is ſerene and warm, ſo that Perſons repair thither more for the Air than Phyſick: For as in Conſumptions that are advancing, catching Cold frequently is one

main Reaſon why their Lungs take large ſteps towards an Ulcer, ſo changing the Climate in the Winter ſeaſon for a warmer, prevents theſe Colds, almoſt unavoidable with us. So that, good Sir, you are much out of your Conjectures, when you adviſe us to travel for what we ſucceed much better in than the French do.

It is a good Jeſt to trumpet the French Phyſicians for our Patterns; their Fees are no better than thoſe we give to our Farriers, and the Pains they take for them gives them no Leiſure to improve after they leave the Schools; So that *Empiriciſm* in good earneſt is for the moſt part the *Characteriſtick* of a French Phyſician, and *il n'y a rien de meilleur ſous l'Echappe du ciel*, —— is the *Encomium* they give all their Remedies: And ſuch as have of late taken ſhelter under their Wings, have done it out of politick Views only: For Mankind, ſays a certain Author, are like Aſſes, they

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are beſt taken hold of by their Ears: Flattery becoming mutual, may with weak Folks be taken for good Reaſoning.

If I take the Affair in a juſt Light, the Cure ought to be proportion'd to the degree of the Diſeaſe: And ſurely Reaſon and Experience bear me witneſs in this point, what Pains, what Integrity is there not requir'd in a Phyſician, to find *how ill* Patients are, that we may exactly hit the Mark: To level below it, is *Delay*; to aim above it, is *Danger*; to aim right, requires Judgment, which directed by Honeſty, makes up the compleat Character of a Phyſician: And as it is impoſſible for every Degree of this Diſeaſe to yield even to a Salivation it ſelf, ſo the ſmaller Degrees will yield to yet a leſs dangerous Method than Friction. Moreover, in former days a Salivation was a terrible Operation, and it is my Surprize it ever gain'd ground, as they per-

perform'd it; for, Who wou'd now conſent to lie Weeks together with his Tongue ſo ſwell'd, as not to be able, without the utmoſt difficulty, to ſwallow a ſpoonful of Liquor to ſupport Life; to be in a high Fever; to be eagerly thirſty, and yet not able to gratifie their Deſires; to have their Heads ſwell'd to a prodigious ſize, and full of Pain; and, in ſhort, to be diſabled every way, and under the utmoſt hazard of Life? But as in thoſe days the Knowledge of this Effect of Mercury was in its Infancy, and there was not then found out an eaſier Method, and as Death was preferable to their odious Condition, People were contented to enter upon any Meaſures, tho' never ſo dubious, for their Recovery or Death; whereas now-a-days we are appriz'd of all the neceſſary Cautions to prevent Danger. And methinks, if Perſons may be allow'd, in a warm Seaſon, under *a gentle Spit*, to go abroad upon their neceſ-

neceſſary Occaſions, as ſometimes they may, it may be concluded we have brought Salivations to ſuch a Perfection, that perhaps Future Ages will not be able to make any Amendment to them; and ſince two Gentle Salivations will effectually anſwer the Ends of a Stronger, as two Purging Bouts do thoſe of a ſtronger Doſe, ſo halving it, makes the Cure much eaſier, and leſs terrible to the Diſeaſed.

The *Spitting* therefore being render'd by Experience thus eaſie, and ſo ſafe, that the Blame muſt lie in the Phyſician or Surgeon if any Ill befals the Patients, I exclude *Idioſyncraſies*; Why is a Diſſwaſive wrote againſt Salivations? No, ſays the Writer, it is not only *pernicious*, but *ineffectual*; the Diſeaſe often remains Uncured after a Salivation: I have prov'd the little *Danger* there is in this Operation, it remains to be prov'd why it is *Ineffectual* ſometimes. ——

Methinks

Methinks it wou'd be a wrong Deduction to reject Bliſtering in Fevers or Apoplexies, becauſe notwithſtanding this Application many Perſons die: And becauſe ſome Poxes are Incurable, it can never be a fair Concluſion againſt a Salivation, becauſe thoſe die after it, who not being cured by it, can never be ſet at rights by any other Method.

Indeed it often happens that we dare not carry the Salivation any higher, or continue it longer, by reaſon of Weakneſs, when the Diſeaſe requires its Continuance; and to ſupply this Defect, giving Mercurials internally, or uſing them externally with proper Caution, is an approv'd Practice, and muſt ſtand in the Account for as much in value as it may; but then it ought to be conſider'd, that this is look'd upon barely as a Supply to a better and more effectual Method

Method, which is found Inconvenient by reaſon of Weakneſs only: Weak Perſons may be properly ſaid to labour under the ſtrongeſt Diſeaſes, their Strength don't admit of compleat Cures, and we muſt cure them as we can, and not as we would; but nothing more can be concluded from this Management, than that Friction and the internal Uſe of Mercury is a part of the Effects of that Drug; and if a part is greater than the whole, *Euclid* and all Common Senſe is baffled.

To convince the World that *Friction* is only a part of theſe Effects, we muſt conſider, that however Mercury enters, it breaks and divides the Points of the corroding Salts lodg'd in the Blood; and the more the Blood is loaded with it, the more theſe Points will be broken by it: If then our Juices are plentifully impregnated with Mercurial Particles, they make

to themſelves a paſſage through the Glands, and are carried off by them along with whatever is offenſive to the Blood. Now, a Salivation is the full Effect of Mercury, which it does not arrive at, till it hath firſt broken and blunted all the empoiſon'd Juices. Who is he then that denies Friction and Salivation to differ in Degrees only? and, Who is he that will allow Friction, which is plainly a part, to be more effectual than Salivation, which is plainly the whole?

Again; if Mercurials be dangerous in any Diſeaſe, they muſt be more ſo in Friction than in a Salivation, becauſe, in the latter Caſe, their ſtay in the Blood is prevented by the Evacuation, whereas in the former its Retention is labour'd at; ſo that Friction occaſions a greater Hazard, and Salivation cures a greater Evil.

From theſe Inſtances it appears, that Salivations do all, and more than Frictions can do, but that Frictions do more Harm, and leſs Good.

Chicoyneau then may properly be ſaid to have prov'd Friction uſeful, and that we knew before from *Ballon* and others, but has by no means convinc'd the World that Salivations are uſeleſs, becauſe (as I have already ſaid) Friction is only part of a Salivation, as your Motto is only part of an Aphoriſm, for λύον δὲ (πτύαλον) χρήσιμον, —— that is, you take part of *Hippocrates*'s Aphoriſm, which ſays, *Spitting which does not eaſe the Pain is bad*, —— he follows, *but that which does is Uſeful*; therefore Salivation is uſeful. I make this Aphoriſm, you ſee Sir, ſerve my turn, as you have fitted it to yours. But, without a Jeſt, *Hippocrates* knew as little of a Salivation as you do; ſo that it ſerves neither of us, and any

Old Woman cou'd have told us, that what does good, is good, and *vice versâ*.

Your Argument may be well apply'd to the abuſe of Salivations, and here you have no Adverſary as I know of: GOD knows it is too ſure that weak People are deceiv'd by the Ignorant, and here *the Blind lead the Blind*; but to make the Profeſſors accountable for the Blunders of theſe Miſcreants, is begging the Queſtion; and in that view you have affronted Mr. *Cheſelden* in your Dedication, as much as the *Lithotomus Caſtratus* has done in his Satyr upon him, and as few muſt approve of the latter as the former.

For my part, I believe ſome that practiſe Salivations are as apt to run too high in favour of them, as *Chicoyneau* does in favour of *Frictions*; a Medicine can't be uſeful for ſome

Diſeaſe,

Diſeaſe, but it is preſently extoll'd for all; but this neither agrees with Practice nor good Senſe, this has diſgraced many a good Method. So it fared with the *Cold Bath*; it was uſed in all Caſes, but the Succeſs not anſwering, it was debaſed again, and left now to the Diſcretion of the Knowing. Let us therefore not grow ſo fond of any Method as to bleed all, vomit all, or ſalivate all, becauſe we have conceiv'd a good Opinion of theſe Operations; the Conſequence may prove fatal both to Patients and Doctors, as we have ſeen in our Time. I place my ſelf in a middle Way, and am only for approving of Salivations where I know them uſeful.

For example: To what purpoſe would it be for me to adviſe a Patient, rotten every where, to be ſalivated? Mercury can never reſtore Carious Bones, they muſt exfoliate; and where Patients have no Bone

found,

found, (and particularly where the Junctures are Carious) nothing can be done by a Salivation: To adviſe it, and put it in practice in this Caſe, is bringing a Diſgrace upon the Method; but ſurely Friction would not anſwer here! it wou'd be too tedious to attempt a Book of Cautions in a Pamphlet ſo ſhort as I intend *this* to be: Only, in general, let us be wary, and keep within Bounds; let not Encomiums paſs for Virtues; let us ſay how far any Method may extend, but let us ſtretch it no farther than Truth bears us out in the Aſſertion.

I hope I have ſatisfied you, Sir, about the Safety of Salivations, about the True and Genuine Effects of them, and the Degrees of Infection, with its Remedies in general, for nothing further can be expected in theſe few Sheets: I ſhall now deſcend to Anſwer Monſieur *Chicoyneau*'s Objections againſt

againſt Salivations, and to give him ſome few farther Objections againſt Friction, and ſhall conclude with Cures perform'd by Salivations, which wou'd not yield to the Uſe of Mercury as an Alterant.

Your Author frames to himſelf an Imaginary Objection, and then begs the Queſtion; Who aſſerts the Quantity of *Saliva* evacuated, and its nauſeous Smell, to retain only to the tainted, but *Chicoyneau*? We ought not to flux for other Diſeaſes, if this were the Occaſion of the Smell: But there are many Diſeaſes for which Patients may be flux'd with great advantage, and the Smell is occaſion'd by reaſon of the volatile Acids and Sulphurs in the Blood, thrown out in ſuch great quantities; the corroding Quality betrays the firſt, and the Smell the latter. How Mercury, and no other Drug, ſalivates, I muſt confeſs, is myſterious; but as Evacuations are the

the Effects of Irritation, and the Quantity a Conſequence of the Fulneſs: 'Tis enough, in this Sketch, to fix the Salivating Quality upon theſe Foundations; and tho' the Smell be no Argument for the Virulency, it is however a ſufficient one for the evacuating of Humours, of what kind ſoever; and as the Virulency is what we deſign to expel, we have our aim by a Salivation: Whoever preſcribes a Purgative to a Sound Perſon, will experience that it will work as well as if the Patient were of an ill Habit of Body; but then the Humours (or rather the Juices) evacuated not being morbid, you bring the Perſon to be a Patient; whereas giving Phyſick properly, when you perceive the Patient to have his Blood loaded with a ſtock of Humours, whoſe ſtay in the Blood is dangerous, you do then evacuate thoſe Humours with advantage. Wherefore Monſieur *Chicoyneau* has no Adverſary in what he advances

on

on this Head, but ſuch as he frames to himſelf.

Secondly, He objects, That ſuch as have been flux'd do often break out again, and therefore this Evacuation is of no uſe. So it often fares with Friction, therefore Friction is uſeleſs alſo. It is hardly poſſible to determine the Quantity of Virulency in Bodies, at leaſt to a Mathematical niceneſs; and if a ſtronger Cure leaves any Poiſon behind it, ſurely a weaker muſt alſo fail: For as Friction without Salivation, and Friction with it, are but Degrees of the ſame Method, it muſt follow that what will break the Points of the Poiſon, and alſo carry it off, muſt bid fairer for a Cure than one of theſe Effects can alone.

The *Third* Objection is concluded with a precarious *Query*, and tho' it deſerves no Anſwer, yet becauſe I

wou'd not be thought to ſhuffle it off, leſt others may believe there is ſome Shew of Reaſon in it; I ſay then, the reaſon why Symptoms abate before a Salivation riſes, is, becauſe the Poiſon is blunted by the Mercury. There is no Doubt but the Mercury wou'd have the deſir'd Effect without Fluxing, if we cou'd only find a way to *hoop* the Veſſels, for that you know, Sir, wou'd ſtrengthen them, and there wou'd be no Danger then of their holding a ſufficient quantity of Mercury without burſting; which Invention I leave to Monſ. *Chicoyneau*, or your ſelf, to have a Patent for, when Communicated.

The *Fourth* Objection is nearly the ſame with the ſecond, and may be granted, becauſe Salivations are not Charms; they may fail ſometimes, but if that Method won't ſucceed, there is none left behind, but what will fail alſo: However, it muſt be ob-

obſerv'd, that ſmall Remains are not ſufficient Grounds for another Salivation, it is enough we uſe the *Mercury* for them as an Alterant; as when we have carry'd off a load of Humours by Purgatives, it is our Buſineſs to tack about and deſtroy the Remainder by Alteratives. Here I ſuppoſe Purgatives to be two-edged, as generally they ought to be; for whatever purging Medicine is adminiſter'd, ought to irritate, and to be alſo adapted to the Genius of the Humour as an Alterant: When the evacuating Property can be no further allow'd of, its Alterative is all we can make uſe of; ſo it fares with *Mercury*.

As to the *Fifth* Objection, I anſwer, we adminiſter Mercurials internally, and rub them in externally, guarding againſt a Salivation, becauſe the Strength of the Patients will bear no further Evacuation; happy if they could! for then the Cure would be

more ſure: In lieu therefore of a large Salivation, we take Refuge in a bare Chance, that is, in Alterants: And this is conſonant to good Senſe, becauſe, ſhould we evacuate beyond their Strength, we make them purchaſe a Falſe Cure at the Expence of their Lives. Let us draw Compariſons from other Diſeaſes, where larger Evacuations are neceſſary for the Eradication of a Diſorder, than can be born by the Sick: For Example, if a weak Perſon labours under a Pleuriſy, which is ſtrongly fixed upon the *Pleura* and adjacent Parts, and which endangers a Gangrene; the *Diſeaſe* would require large Evacuation, but the *Strength* won't bear them; what is the main Remedy then is impeded by the want of Spirits; we are therefore forced to take Refuge in *Deobſtruents* only. But, to come nearer to our purpoſe, ſuppoſe then a Patient ſick of a Fever, and being much exhauſted by

by the Continuance of it, at length a Criſis ſucceeds by Stools ; every Stool eaſes and abates the Fever, but leſſens the Strength ; ſo that what with the preceding Fever, and what with Evacuations, the Patient dies, if they go forward ; and yet can't recover without their Continuance : What is to be done, but to take our Chance in a leſs ſure way, that is, in Alterants and Evacuants leſs dangerous ? You ſee, Sir, the moſt Effectual Method is often poſtponed ; not becauſe it wou'd fail, but becauſe it becomes leſs ſafe reſpectively.

And thus I am led to *your Sixth Objection* ; to wit, its being diſlik'd and not practis'd in weak Perſons, to which I anſwer, that a ſtrong *Lues* is never cur'd in weak Perſons, and a weak one requires no Salivation ; ſo that Diſeaſes yielding to a Friction, will more ſurely give way to Salivation, as every Day's Practice confirms,

but

but not *vicè versâ*: And moreover, leſs Danger attends Salivations than Frictions, as I am oblig'd too often to repeat, by reaſon I follow a *Repetitor*, who inſinuates ſtrongly, but proves weakly every where.

Your *Seventh* Objection is utterly deny'd: All Experience, all Reaſon, all Truth, is againſt you here; for 'tis well known, that a grown Pox is never eradicated, till the Patients are ſoundly Salivated; all Methods below this degree are daily found uſeleſs: Then becauſe Frictions, or Adminiſtrations of *Mercury*, are only leſs degrees of Salivation, for what highly breaks the Points of the Poiſon ſalivates; and laſtly, it appears that *Chicoyneau* wou'd only aim at more Buſineſs, by gratifying Patients at their own Expence. The whole Compaſs of Honour is not couch'd in Monſ. *Chicoyneau* and Dr. *Willoughby*'s Treatiſe, I hope; and methinks the

the Compliment might have been allow'd to the Gentlemen of the Faculty; for (as we have been told) Phyſick is not a Trade, but a Profeſſion; and it is to be ſuppos'd, ſome of that Body are *Honeſt* beſides theſe Authors, and I believe ſome of them are *Learned* alſo; and as I never did ſee or hear of any of the number, who are not for Salivating in a deep and rooted *Lues*, ſo their Authority and Reaſon ought to be approv'd, and not rejected upon ſuch ſlender Arguments as are here given us.

The *Eighth* Objection is a Concluſion drawn from the preceding, in which he congratulates himſelf and Patients, for ſo Uſeful and Eaſy a Diſcovery, and for the Hopes of baniſhing ſo dangerous an Operation as a Salivation is: He might with the ſame good Senſe have rejoic'd, that a Method was now on foot, that wou'd give little trouble, and do no good;

good; for as I have all along demonſtrated, that ſtrong Diſeaſes require ſtrong Remedies, if the Strength of the Patients would bear them, ſo are we as ſure that this Method will not anſwer in thouſands of Caſes, as we daily experience the Neceſſity and Succeſs of Salivations.

How vain then and forward is this Writer and his Tranſlator, to hope to decry the only Effectual Remedy given us as a Bleſſing to heal our Infirmities brought upon us for our Crimes, without which we ſhou'd be Spectators of Miſerable Objects, of walking Hoſpitals, which would give us inſuperable Fears and Terrour! How far we may deſerve ſuch Puniſhments, is not my Province to enter upon; I am bound by vertue of my Powers to give Health, if I can, which Compaſſion as well as Profit wou'd invite me to do, but if we cut off our main Secret, by which

which we do ſuch Wonders, we have no other Method left behind to ſupply its place; we ſhou'd be reduc'd to the ſame narrow Bounds as when the Diſeaſe and its Cure were unknown. What Comfort does every Common Offender now-a-days enjoy, to what even a *Grand Monarch* heretofore did in a like Caſe! Had Salivations been as well known then as now, there wou'd have been no Occaſion to have deſerted a *Chriſtian* for a *Jew*: And to deſert an Experienc'd Method for an Obſolete one, is going backward into the forſaken Paths of Darkneſs, and changing the Age of Light into that of Obſcurity.

I am, you ſee, Sir, far from being againſt your Practice in ſome petty Caſes, but far from making my Patients loſe their Health, their Time, and their Money.

Moreover, how weak is the Practice of Friction, which calls on a Salivation for its assistance to near half the Patients: For, out of the Forty Patients mention'd in *Chicoyneau* Eighteen were either salivated, or had some other Evacuation which serv'd instead of a Salivation: From whence it may easily be gather'd, that if a small quantity of Mercury will do Service, a greater, proportion'd to the Strengths of the Patients, must have a better Effect; and the Instances that will be mention'd below will give a clear Proof of this Assertion. However then the Poison may be blunted by Mercury, its stay in the Blood is noxious, for Salts do attract each other, and may be generated afresh in the Blood from our very Diet. Is it not every Day's Experience that informs us, how two weaker Salts combin'd turn Caustick? whereas singly they might be swallow'd

low'd without Prejudice. It muſt then be the utmoſt Imprudence to truſt theſe Ravagers to remain in our Veſſels, leſt they ſhou'd acquire new Properties by their being harbour'd, and alſo by our Food, and ſo revive with ſharper Points than they had at firſt: This *Levain* may lie dormant for Years, and yet at laſt joyn in with Sulphurs, or Acids, or Alcalies, and frame Salts or Mixtures capable of rotting every Bone. This Inſtance is not precarious, but founded upon ſad Experience and fatal Miſtakes in the wrong application of Mercury: Nay, the very Remedy is not to be truſted within us; for, as it is given internally to blunt the fiery Acids of the Pox, it ought to be obſerv'd, that all Acids below *Aqua Regia* will joyn in with it, in a leſs or greater degree: And as this Morbifick Acid is look'd upon to be a ſtrong one, (for ſuch it muſt be that will corrode our Bones) can

Mercury be truſted with ſuch a Companion? However we point this Drug, it cuts, tears, and rends; and Who is ſafe under ſuch Combinations? I ſpeak of ſuch a Method as ſuffers the Mercury to take up its abode in the Blood-Veſſels, becauſe whilſt we ſalivate a Perſon, great Care is to be taken during the continuance of the Method, to dilute heartily, and ſo to adminiſter proper Alteratives, as to be under no danger of any Inconveniencies from a Salivation.

And here we ought to ſtop, and take a ſhort view of the Ignorance of ſome of the Pretenders to Salivation.

Of ſuch Conſequence is it to chuſe a Skilful Perſon to ſalivate, that a Diſeaſe may be render'd invincible, or Life may be loſt, for want of ſuch a Choice; How many Conſumptions

do

do we weekly find in our Bills of Mortality, which are but another Name for the *Pox*, for a Conſumption is the laſt Stage of this Diſeaſe? Moſt of theſe are Perſons who have fail'd of a Cure under Pretenders hands, many of whom have been ſalivated, but ſo ſlovenly, ſo careleſly, and ſo ignorantly, that they can't but ſuffer.

As for my own part, I have practis'd this Method for near Thirty Years, with good Succeſs, and give it as my Opinion to be the only one by which a Confirm'd *Lues* can be perfectly eradicated, and may be depended on with a great deal of Safety under good hands, unleſs Patients themſelves will be obſtinate, and regard not their own Welfare; and the Reader may gueſs how few love *Suicide* this way.

Since

Since Safety then, and a little Trouble, are preferable to Hazard, tho' without Trouble, who wou'd run Riſques to purchaſe Relapſes worſe than the former Diſeaſe? Either they give too much of the Drug, too little of Diluters, or neglect the proper Alteratives at the time: They either expoſe their Patients to Extreams in Cold, or Heat: They often allow them improper Diet: They too frequently neglect to premiſe ſome neceſſary Preparations, which indeed are dreamt of by few; to uſe proper Cautions during the Flux; or to poſtpone apt and convenient, as well as neceſſary, Adminiſtrations upon the Flux's ceaſing. Let us not therefore ſay Salivations are ſo eaſie as to be manageable by every Hand; no, altho' they are frequently practis'd in this great *Metropolis*, I fear this Aſſertion wou'd hardly prove true; and yet if a Skil-

ful

ful Perſon undertakes it, there is no more Danger in it than there is in taking a Vomit. So much difference is there in Men, as there is between Memory and Judgment; ſome remember every Rule of their Art, and yet know not *when* to put them in practice; others cannot recall thoſe Rules, but yet by vertue of their Judgment, can point out the Time of Adminiſtration; either of theſe are but half-bred, the mixture of both is very rarely met with; however, this is the Perſon to be truſted with our Lives, whoever he is: Some Soils never grow good Phyſicians, and others ſeldom produce bad ones; ſome are too boggy for Judgment, others too warm for Memory.

I ought to remind you, Sir, of an Inſtance of ill Succeſs; you have given a plain Handle for to blame your new Practice, and which I think is a Demonſtration that ought at leaſt

to

to convince you: Not One, you ſay, died of the Courſe, *but One died ſoon after it*; and, by what I have already ſaid, this One is chargeable upon the Method, *for the Symptoms return'd*, that is, the Diſeaſe was imperfectly cured, becauſe the Method was not anſwerable to the Cauſe. Let us only take a paſſing View of the Symptoms, and my Aſſertion will appear the truer: *The Patient complain'd of daſhing Pains along the Ureters, which encreas'd upon making Water; he voided glutinous and purulent Matter along with his Urine, which ſhew'd him to have a conſiderable Ulcer ſomewhere in the Urinary Paſſage: Detergents and Balſamicks had no Effect upon it; and as this Diſorder appear'd to proceed from a long-neglected* Bubo *and virulent* Gonorrhœa, *Mercurial Frictions were try'd*, —— he died in three or four Months.

Now, Sir, as I have put you in mind of this Inſtance, give me leave to

to remind you of what I ſaid before about the Retention of the Mercury within us, lay your Hand upon your Heart, and aſſure me, the keeping the Mercury ſo long undiſcharg'd was not the Occaſion of this Perſon's Death. As it is no groundleſs Suſpicion, it ought to be well clear'd up, e're you perſwade Mortals to enter upon dubious Meaſures; this Acknowledgment is an honeſt Miſtake: If None had died of Unction, the World might have been ſo credulous as to have paid Regard to the Method, tho' obſolete; and tho' it had been a new one, as is that of Inoculation, ſo it had been ſafe, it wou'd have been embrac'd: But, alas! the New and Obſolete chance to be equally ſafe, that is equally dangerous and inſufficient; and Perſons anointed, die of the Great, and grafted, of the Small; ſo that you are unluckily out in your Conjectures of Both, and for any thing that appears to the contrary, you may

be reckon'd as one of thoſe *Old Women* you ſeem to decry in your Preface.

Wherefore I take my leave of you, and ſhall recount to you ſome Hiſtories of Perſons cured of the *Lues* by Salivation, after the lower Methods had been ineffectually try'd.

The *Firſt* was a young Gentleman, who had indulg'd himſelf in all the Modiſh Pleaſures of Life; *Bacchus* and *Venus* ſeem'd to have their Altars erected in his Heart, and he ſo manag'd his Taſte, as not to gratifie one Senſe at the expence of another; for he ſo divided his Devotions between the God and Goddeſs, as neither cou'd complain of Diſregard; but, alas! not being invulnerable, he was ſeverely ſtung, and had gone thro' all the weaker Methods, by which his Blood was well ſauced with Mercury to no purpoſe, ſo that he was not to be longer dallied with: He was therefore put under a Salivation proportion'd to his

Strength

Strength and his Diſeaſe; he diſcharged Blood and fleſhy Concretions, and never relaps'd, but was perfectly reſtor'd to his former Condition of Health.

The *Second* was a young Man afflicted with racking Nocturnal Pains, and all the bad Symptoms that cou'd attend one throughly Pox'd: He was dallied with by no mean Perſons, in hopes to have cured him by Mercurials thrown in gradually, but in vain. We had recourſe to a Salivation, as to an *Aſylum*, and altho' it was not carried high, he ſpit vaſt quantities of Blood for three Days, which I endeavour'd to ſtop in vain; at laſt this Flux of Blood ceas'd of its own accord, the Salivation proceeded gently, and he recover'd his Health perfectly.

The *Third* was a Captain in the Army, who had been treated by the late Dr. *Wall*'s Method, and ſome other, in which Mercury was not left out: He became Pox'd ſeverely, and his Strangury was the moſt violent I ever knew.

I advis'd him to go thro' a Salivation, as the moſt effectual Method to cure him, which he obey'd, and he was ſo perfectly recover'd, that he uſed to tell his Friends *he was become a new Man.*

The *Fourth* was a luſty young Fellow, who had been trying Mercury, in all ſhapes, every where; nay, *Moorfields* did not eſcape him, becauſe he was unwilling to be laid down: In ſhort, he began with a ſmall *Gonorrhœa*, but before I had the honour of ſeeing him, he was heartily *Pox'd.* I did not ſcruple to adviſe him to a Salivation, as the laſt and only Remedy he had left for his Cure: He follow'd my Advice in part, for he ſaid, his Time wou'd not allow him to undergo a ſtrong Spit. I was willing to do the Fellow ſome good, rather than ſuffer him to periſh under his Misfortune, but told him, the firſt Opportunity he had, he ſhou'd embrace it for a thorough Cure. I ſalivated him gently, and he got rid of his racking Symptoms, and had a Reprieve

for

for ſome Months, when all his former bad Symptoms begun to revive, as I had before told him they would; at laſt he found Leiſure, and had Courage to go thro' a ſevere Spit, and was perfectly reſtor'd.

The *Fifth* was a Gentleman who had loſt his *Uvula* by trifling with Mercurials improperly adminiſter'd, that is, by taking Mercury as an Alterative, when it was neceſſary he ſhou'd have been flux'd; I told him, it was high time for him to look about him, and that if he was not flux'd he wou'd have as little Noſe (in a ſmall time) as he then had *Uvula*; there needed no more Perſuaſion, he conſented to a ſevere Salivation, for ſuch a one was neceſſary in this Caſe, in which he loſt a good deal of black Blood, he recover'd to a Miracle, without any further loſs of Parts, or Exfoliations of Bones.

The *Sixth* had a Shanker, which was ill treated, and by this ill Management

nagement he became ſeverely Pox'd; for he was trifled with by Mercurials as Alteratives, by which the *Lues* got into the Blood; in this Condition I adviſ'd him to a Salivation, which was attempted, but unſucceſsfully; ſome time after it was again attempted, and tho' he ſpit very well (as he did in the firſt) he was not cur'd; at ſome diſtance of time he was ſalivated a third time, and then he was perfectly reſtor'd.

The *Seventh* was a Perſon who (among other bad Symptoms) grew abſolutely Deaf from the Violence of the Diſtemper: This Perſon alſo had been treated with Mercurial Alteratives in vain; he was perfectly reſtor'd by a Salivation, which was copious and long.

The *Eighth* was a Gentleman who (among other bad Symptoms) became Gouty and much diſabled; he was cur'd of all his Symptoms, and the Gout alſo, for any thing I can ſee,

as

as yet, to the contrary; for it is now ſome Years ſince he was flux'd, and he is nimble, eats well, ſleeps well, looks well, walks well, and ails nothing.

If Examples avail as Proofs, I hope theſe may ſuffice to convince the World of the Inefficacy of Alterative Mercurials for Stubborn Poxes; and for ſmall Remains after Salivations, it wou'd be Cruel to ſalivate again, wherefore then they may be admiſter'd ſafely and with Profit; and in this Caſe I have ſaid already, that Dr. *Chicoyneau* has no Adverſary to ſtruggle with: I believe all the Faculty will come into his Meaſures on this ſcore with Eaſe, becauſe it is daily follow'd upon little Remains, both in private and publick Practice, and for the ſame Reaſon that *Sydenham* heretofore advis'd a Scruple of *Mercurius Dulcis* to be given as an Alterative, for ſome time after a Salivation was finiſh'd, in order to correct the ſmall Remains of the Poiſon, and before *Chicoyneau* appear'd,

Friction

Friction was us'd in the ſame Caſe, and for the ſame Suppoſition.

Could we ſay to the *Lues*, ſo far ſhalt thou go, and no further, we might rub without Fluxing, and yet cure the Diſeaſed; but there is no Bounds ſet to the Venom, it grows daily more extenſive and more ſharp; it ſends part of us to the Grave, whilſt we have the Pleaſure to outlive its Virulency by the Aſſiſtance of a well-manag'd Salivation only.

Wherefore I ſhall conclude my Remarks upon the Inefficacy of Friction, and the Neceſſity and Safety of a Salivation, after having requeſted my Readers to compare the Pamphlets together, and conſider that Friction and Salivation differ only as a *Part* and its *Whole*: That Effects are proportion'd to their Cauſes; that the Sum Total of Effects are only Univocal with their Cauſes; that Friction without Salivation is halving a Cauſe; that Salivation is the higheſt Pitch Mercury can arrive at; that blunting the Poiſon, and carrying it out of the Body, is preferable to blunting the Poiſon, and ſuffering the Mercury to take up its Abode in us; that Mercury is no deſirable Gueſt, becauſe it is not natural to the Blood: And in fine I ſhall conclude, that *a Salivation well-manag'd is the only Specifick yet diſcover'd for a Confirm'd Pox.*

FINIS.